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THE

ANTISIPHYLITIC:

OR; Henriet ( )

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A ſure method, of Guarding againſt all ſorts of Venerial Diſorders, and of curing our ſelves if afflictid by uſing, an anti-venereal water called water of Salubrity.

Quo non ars penetrat; *at Ovid.*

LONDON.

M. DCC LXXII.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE

ENGLISH NATION.

IT is to you Gentlemen i dedicate this great work the product of twenty years ſpeculation; at very great expenſe and trouble a free people is alone Worthy the eſteem and attention of a true Philoſopher, becauſe it is with them, and under their protection, and ſalubrious laws, where one can do good without obſtruction vice alone is chained amougſt them, Whereas what is uſeful is encouraged; and the prejudices of ſuperſtition does not interrupt the Zeal of the benefactors of humanity, who then Gentelmen could have greater right than you, to thoſe

Works I undertook for the good of Society; and by that means presume well founded pretentions to your esteem i will complately gain my ends, if you approuve of the Remedy; annonced to you; but shall be more than happy, if it be useful to the unfortenate.

HE

THE KINGS LETTERS-PATTENTS.

Granting Ezcluſive privilege for the ſpace of twenty years to M. HENRIET.

Given at Verſailles the firſt day of March 1772.

Regiſtered in Parlemeut the firſt of September 1773.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre: to our beloved and Loyal Counſellors, and others Holding our Court of Parliment at Paris; GREETING

The particular attention we always give to all that contributes to the wellfare of our ſubjects, eſpecially to their health and conſervation, has determined us favourably to receive the diſcoverry lately Made by M. Henriet, Bourger of Paris, of an Anti-venerian Remedy, called the water of ſalubrity, a diſcoverry by ſo much, more important, that this remedy may be employed either as a curative, or as a preſervitive, and has been preſented to us, ſupported by many experriments all which have had the greateſt ſucceſs. A diſcoverry ſo uſefull apearing to us to merit all our attention, we believed it conſiſtant with our wiſdom, before we should permit the diſtributing this remedy, to cauſe the experiments to be recommenced in preſence of ſubjects capable to render us a moſt exact and precice account of their ſucceſs, and inconſequence of the orders we had given to this purpoſe, M. de Sertine, one of our Conſellors of ſtate, Lieutenant General of the Police of our good City Provoſtship, and viſcounty of Paris, has committed M. John Roi, ancient Profeſſor of the Faculty of Medcin of ſaid City, and M. Mettie', Doctor of ſaid Faculty to Adminiſter, and in their preſence, cauſe to be adminiſtered ſaid Remedy, to ſubjects, the ſtate of whoſe diſorders should be well prouved, and known to have reſiſted all ordinary Remedys, and ſtrictly to obſerve them till perfectly cured. We learn with the greateſt ſatisfaction, by the report made unto us, that this Remedy has had all the ſucceſs that could be expectted from it, Which is perfectly prouved

by

by the extent of knowlege, wisdom, and experience of MM. Roi, and Mettie', who have justly merited, and are in possession of the best reputation in their art. All those united motives, have determined our justice to give unto M. Henriet, a special mark of our good will, which may at the same time, stand him lieu of recompense, and indemnify him for his pains, and the very considerable expense he bas been ar, to arrive to the composition of a Remedy, so useful to our subjects, by facilitating to him the means of distributing, and cauling to be distributed said Remedy, without hinderance.

For these and other reasons as there-unto Mouving, with the advice of our Council, we have granted, and by these presents grant unto M. Henriet, Bourger of Paris, the exclusive privilege of twenty consecutive years, begining from the day of the registerment of those presents, to distribute, sell, and retail either in person, or by any, person or persons whom he shal choose, &c. please to substitute for that purpose as well in our good City of Paris, as in all the other Citys, Towns, Villages, and places of our Kingdom, and other Countrys subject to our obedience, the anti-venereal Remedy of his own composition, called the water of salubrity, under such distinctive mark as he shall chuse to prevent Counterfits withoul having any need during the course of said privilege, to take here after for him or his substitutes, any new Pattents or more expres authorisation, or ever undergo any new examination on any account what ever and under Pretext of any Edicts, Declarations Letters-Pattents or laws to the contrary heretofore established, or which may be here after established, from which we have derogated and by these presents do derogate on this account only, we hereby signify unto you that these presents you are to have registered, and that M. Henriet shall enjoy and use the contents there of fully and pacebly, Ceasing and Causing to cease all troubles and obstacles, and all things to the contrary Notwishstanding. For such is our pleasure. Given at Versailles the first day of march in the year of our Lord 1772 and the fifty sventh year of our Reign signed Louis underneath by the Kings Orders Philipeaux and sealed with the great seale of Yellow Wax registered, with the consent of the Kings Procurer Generall to be enrouled according to their form and tenor, and the impetrant to enjoy, and benenefit of the contents, and effect there of, and collated coppys to be

sent

ſent to the Baliwicks Seniſcalships, and other Tribunals of the different diſtricts there to be read published and regiſtered.

The Kings Procurer Generall to ſee it executed, and to advertiſe the Court there of within the Month: and collated Coppys of ſaid Letters, ſent to the Superidur Councils, there to be likwiſen regiſtered read and published, conformable to the Edict of the moth of February 1771. According to the act of this day at Paris, in Parliment, tke firſt day of September 1773. *Signed*, VANDIVE.

PRIVILEGE.

LOUIS by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to our beloved and Loyal Counſellors, and all others holding our Court of Parliment at Paris; GREETING:

We have by our Letters-patents of the firſt of marhc 1772. Granted to M. Henriet Bourger of our Good City of Paris, the privilege of ſelling, diſtributing and Retaling, by himſelf or his ſubſtitutes, as well in ſaid City, as the Citys, Towns, Villages and other places of our Realm, and countrys ſubject to our obedience, an anti-venerian Remedy of his compoſition, known by the name of ſalubrious Water; all, as more amply ex plamed in our ſaid Letters-pattents, the expediton where of is here unto annexed, under the counter ſeal of our Chancellery, but the ſaid Henriet Deſiring be fore he should give his Remedy to the Publick, to make further proofs of its efficacity by perſons, the moſt experienced in Medcin, and having multiplied the experiments in order to give the Remedy the greater credit, and acquire the confidence of the Publick, which put him under an impoſſibility, of preſenting you our ſaid Letters untill this day, and that perhaps you may make ſome difficulty to regiſter them, Notwithſtanding, the legitimacy of his delay, as the year of their date is expired for thoſe reaſons we deſire and command you by theſe preſents of the firſt of March 1772. Notwithſtaniding the old neſs of their date, derogating to this effect from all Edicts, Ordonnances, Acts, and rules to the contrary for ſuch is our pleaſure, given at Verſailles this eight day of june the year of graee 1773, and of our Reign the Fiffly eight. *Signed*, LOUIS, and Anderneath by the Kings Orders PHILIPEAUX.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT OF THE REGISTERE OF PARLIMENT.

SEEN by the Court the Kings Letters-patttents, given at Verſailles the firſt of March 1762. Signed Louis, and under neath by the Kings Orders Philipeaux, and ſealed with the great ſeal of yellow wax, obtained by M. Henriet, Bourger of Paris; by which for the reaſons therein contained, the ſaid lord the King has granted to ſaid Hentiet an excluſive privilege for twenty conſecutive years, to commence, from tbe day of the regiſterment of ſaid Letters-pattents, to diſtribute ſell and retailby himſel or his agents or ſuch other perſons as he shall chuſe, as well in the City of Paris as in all othe Citys, towns villages and other places of the King dom, and other countrys ſubject to the obedience of ſaid lord the King, the anti-venerial Remedy of his compoſition, called the Water of ſalubrity, under ſuch Mark)as he shall chuſe to hinder and prevent counterfits, without there being any need during ſaid privilege, for him or his ſubſtitutes, to take any new, or more expreſs pattents or to undergo any new examination on any count what ſwever, and under pretext of any Edicts, Declarations, Letters-patents or laws to the contrary heretofore eſtablished or hereafter. To be eſtablished, from which the ſaid lord the King derogated in this caſe only, as is more amply eontained in the ſaid Letters-patents adreſſed to the Court having alſo ſeen the letters of ſurannation, given at Verſailles the eight of June 1773. Signed Louis, and underneath by the Kings Orders Philipeaux, and ſealed with the great ſeal of Yellow Wax, the petition preſented to the Court by ſaid Henriet for the regiſterment of ſaid Letters-patents. The concluſion of the Kings Procure Generall, hear the Reports of M. Louis James l'Angele' Counſellor. All ducly conſidered.

The Court orderth that ſaid Letters-patents, shall be regiſtered at its office, that the obtainer shall enjoy their effect and contents, that thy shall be executed accordingto their form aud tenor, and tbat Colated Coppys of ſaid Letters-patents, shal be ſent to the Bailiwicks, Sinliſealships and other Tribunals within the juriſdictions of the Court within a Mon h, Beſides that colated Coppys of ſaid Letters be likwiſe ſent to be read published and regiſtered, according to the Edict of the month of February 1772. Done in Parliment at Paris the firſt day September 1773. Collated DUBIN, ſigned, VENDIVE.

PRÉFACE.

IF the merit of a diſcovery is to be rated by the adventages which reſult from it, the one here offered to the Public, and which is the ſubject of the following Treatiſe, may be conſidered as more intereſting, and perhaps more uſeful, than all the Diſcoveries of Chriſtopher Columbus and Americus Veſputius. Thoſe latter have procured to mankind only imginary goods, attended by real ills; but the former, on the contrary, tenders to them the moſt precious enjoyment of health, without, which happineſs, all the reſt are uſeleſs.

In effect, can all the treaſures of the New World, recompenſe us for the cruel evils which they have introduced among us? The deſtruction of many millions of ſouls, maſſacred by European barbarity *; the depopulation of our own countries, occaſioned by the avaricious de-

* See the Hiſtory of the Conqueſt of Mexico.

fire of enriching ourſelves; the perils of voyages; the loſs of health, ariſing from the conſumption of foreign luxuries with the corruption of morals, which the thirſt of fictious gain has produced, have made us pay too dear for the inſignificant pleaſure of drinking coffee, and of inflaming our blood by the uſe of ſpices imported from thoſe oppreſſed nations, where the dominion of our rapine and plunder has been eſtabliſhed.

A diſcovery of the remedy here propoſed, ought certainly to challenge a diſtinct epocha to itſelf, if men knew how to ſet a juſt price upon the great treaſure of health; but thoſe who are uſed to the enjoyment of it are rarely ſenſible of the bleſſing, 'till they are deprived of it. The goods of Nature we are apt to conſider as our inherent right, and are therefore only ſolicitous about things of leſſer value, and often about thoſe wich are injurious to us.

The names of tyrants and of the inventors of deſtructive arts, are carefully recorded in the annals tevery nation; while the memoirs of thoſe who have been benefactors to the world, are, ungratefully ſuffered to ſink into oblivion, Can one ſee without indignation the name of the Monk Schwartz, who diſcovered the compoſition of Gun-powder, celebrated in the hiſtory of Europe, while the inventors of ploughs and mills are wholly unknown to us?

It cous not, however, any ambition of fame; which induced the Author of this Medecin, now presented to the Public, to appropriate so many years of his life to bring it to perfection; but solely animated with the desire of being useful, in the first place, to himself (for it would be desingenuous to deny the principal motive of his application and study), and, secondly, to be serviceable to others, he has had the good fortune to experience in the practice, a confirmation of rhe truth of is this theory.

By the means of this Medicine, individuals may not only be able to cure themselees of the whole train of venerial evils, howerer inveterate, but also to guard againgst the infection, by administering the Recipe, as is directed and explained in the following Treatise.

The intention of the Author was first to publish his secret in print, in order to render it of general benefit to the world. He communicated his purpose to Monsieur de ***, a Member of the Academy of Sciences, who encouraged him in this design; but he was afterwads advised againstit, by one of his intimate friends, a person of great merit and character, who told him the publication of this useful Medecin would not answer the scheme intended; for the World, who are great adorers ofmystery, have seldom much

faith in maters they comprehend, and generally deſpiſe the moſt precious things in life, when they once become poſſeſſed of them *.

Beſides, the proceſs for making this *Water of Safety*, being difficult, complicated, and requiring a perſon well-skilled in Chymeſtry, might either become ufeleſs or dangerous, in the hands of the Public; he therefore concluded that it would be much-better to intruſt the Receipt to ſome honeſt careful perſon, who might make a convenient profit of it himſelf, and be laid under an obligation to the generoſity of the Author; and that then this precious remedy would turn to a double acount, inſtead of being rendered uſeleſs by an untimely publication of it.

Theſe are the reaſons which have determined the Author to keep this Medcin ſtill a ſecret; but he has put it into the hands of a perſon of proper skill and known probity, who will make it both his duty and intereſt to deal it out to the Public, with perfect fidelity. But though the

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* Vinegar, for inſtance, and in general, all the acids, which might be employed ſo ſucceſsfully in all diſorders of an inflammatory kind, malignant fevers, ſcurvy, quinſy, the plague, &c. are decried, nay often deemed dangerous by the ignorant Public. Jalap too, is an excellent purgative; but becauſe it is common and cheap it is ſeldom uſed alone, except as horſephyſic.

author's apprehenſion of rendering this Receipt of none, or hazardous effect, by its publication, has hitherto reſtrained the patriotic ſentiment which had at firſt prompted him to make it public, he will be at any time ready to break ſilence, upon ſo important a ſubject, whenever he thinks it may conduce to the better advantage of Society, or that the Government may think proper to require it.

One muſt be very ſenſible that the inſincerity and avarice of certain people intereſted in multiplying the diſtempers of mankind, rather than in deſtroying them, as *by that craft they live*, will oppoſe the uſe of this medecine, and be induſtrious to decry it, along with every other one of the kind, which have been found beneficial to the world, by enabling perſons to relieve themſelves without any foreign aſſiſtance. But if the Public are capable of the leaſt reflection, as they will be diffident of the objections of thoſe whoſe perſonal intereſt it muſt be to prevent the uſe of cureing a diſorder from whence more gain accrues to the Faculty, than from all the other objects of phyſic joined together.

Thus, in general, have the moſt efficacious Medcins been traduced, or met with many difficultys and oppoſition, while thoſe which are of

doubtful

doubtful effect, hazardous or hurtful, have paſſed current through the world. Emetics have been condemned by an act of Parliament, and the benefit of Inoculation was alſo very near being taken away. The purging powders of Ailhaud, Mercury under a ſaline form, the uſe of acids and of ſalts, meet every day with obſtruction; while compoſitions of Hemlock, of Brimſtone, Soap-pills, with alkaline and ſulpherous plants, are preſcribed for maladies in which they are ſo far from having the proper effect, that the y are more likely to lay tke foundation of the very ills themſelves, which they are meant to cure, in the moſt healthy perſons who should venture to uſe them for any time.

I should find no manner of difficulty to make good my aſſertion; but my purpoſe at preſent, is not to write a complete Treatiſe on the *Materia Medica*. Thoſe who are inſtructed in the art of Chymiſtry, and verſed in the ſcience of Phyſic, will underſtand me perfectly; and about thoſe who may condemn me, without comprehending any thing of the matter, I shall give myſelf no manner of concern; being only anxious about the opinion of honeſt men, leſt they should be fatally miſled by the plauſibility of a ſet of people who have ſo great an intereſt in deceiving them, and who will not fail, under the hypocritical mask, or pretence, of modeſty, to cry out,

« That

« That an antivenereal preſervative will but » encourage vice, and give offenſe to the moſt » decent, moral, and reſpectable Members of » Society ».

To which my anſwer is, That the fear of danger only, has ever been found to be too feeble a rein to headſtrong paſſions, if the experience of all times may be credited. Beſides, Why should the prevention of an infection be more reprehenſible, than the cure of it? An if policy ſtill tolerates places of a certain reſort, why should it condemn a method of rendering ſuch debauchery leſs hurtful to Society?

Perſons who are really and unaffectedly virtous, are not generally the moſt ſevere againſt the weakneſſes of Human Nature; and the wiſeſt of people cannot be diſpleaſed at the benefit which Society may reap from ſuch a preſervative; but, in ſpite of old women and hypocrites, will commend and encourage it, to the utmoſt of their power.

This article is treated of more fully, in the following work; ſo that we are here only replying, berofehand, to every weak or abſurd objection that the ſubject may poſſibly give riſe to; and the rational and impartial Reader is deſired to read it with attention firſt, before he proceeds to paſs his opinion upon it.

The examination of a pamphlet intitled, *A Nevw Method, equally quick and eaſy, for curing the moſtvirulent Gonorrhea, as alſo to prevent one; to which is added, an Inveſtigation of an Antivenerean Preſervative Water*, &c. makes the ſubject of the ſecond part of the Work. This preſented remedy and preſervative, with which, as the Author recommends, the parts of generation are to be injected, is a ſolution a fixed alkali, rendered cauſtic by the chalk, called in Chymiſtry and Surgery, *Lapis Infernalis* *, which is only uſed to eat away the proud flesh of old ulcers; and therefore it is not without the greateſt caution that ſuch a corroſive compoſition is everto be ventured upon, to guard again a dangerous inflammation; for this mixture is known totally to conſume all flesh and animal ſubſtances whatſoever.

After this accont of the Doctor's *Noſtrum*, any Reader of common ſenſe may be capable of ſuppoſing the hazard aud injuries which muſt be the conſequence of uſing ſuch ſtuff for injection, into parts ſo delicate and ſenſible as thoſe of generation. One is obliged, in conſcience, to detect the dangerous Quackeries which may occaſion the death of ſome too credulous patients, or at leaſt lame them moſt effectually, and bring on a languishing unhappy life to their laſt mo-

* Solid Vitriol, I ſuppoſe, commonly called the *Blue Stone.*

ments. We are equally guilty in not preventing en evil in our power, as if we had been the agent of it ourſelves; therefoſe it was thought neceſſary to expoſe the ill conſequences of the Scotch Doctor's Recipe.

The Author of the following Treatiſe had no other intereſt in the matter, than a general regard to Human Nasure which was threatened by the publication of a Medcin, which, ſo far from deſerving the name, ought rather to be conſidered as a cruel and deſtructive Poiſon. Nay, the Doctor himſelf confeſſes almoſt as much, in pages 24, 25, 26, 29, &c. of his book; by acknowledging that this remedy is a dangerous one, and may be attended with bad conſequences. Under ſuch a deſcription was it honeſt or prudent to offer it, to the Public, either as a Preventive or a Cure?

Thoſe who are ill inclined in their own minds, and ready to impute thoſe principles to others, which they find capable of actuating themſelves, will poſſibly refer what I here ſay, to ſome ſelfish motives or other; but I appeal to the judgment of the impartial world, and to the purity of my own intentions, from their cenſure. When we are ſatisfied within, we are the leſs ſenſible of the injuſtiee of others; for the voice of a clear conſcience is :he beſt comforter in adverſity.

I declare, therefore, firſt, that in offering to the Public the Medcin which is the ſubject of the following Treatiſe, I ſincerely thinkt I

shall render them a moſt ſignal ſervice, and that all the ſtudy and expenſive experiments I have applied, for ſo many years, to perfect ſo uſeful a diſcovery, had no other end but the Public Good, joined with my own; for, as I ſaid before, it would not deſerve credit to affirm a total deſintereſtedneſs, in ſuch an inſtance.

But a regard for Society alone and the Public Health, were my ſole motives for expoſing the danger of the *infernal preparation* advertiſed by the Edinburgh Doctor. It may eaſily be ſeen, that my own private adaentage can be no way concerned in this matter; for my knowledge of its hazardous effects, would be ſufficient to ſecure me from venturing on it myſelf; nor could the leaſt jealomſy of its ſucceſs be able to alarm me; for I am very certain, that whoever shall have the misfortune to make an experiment of it, once, wil never recommend its efficacy to the Public, nor adviſe any of their friends or acquaintances ever to make uſe of it.

It is, therefore, nothing elſe but a good will to the lives of men, or, at leaſt, a deſire of ſaving the credulous from pains and dangers in the trial of it, thah as prompted me to take up the pen againſt tkis recipe; and in that I think I have fulfilled the duty of an honeſt man and a good Citizen. And as for the reſt,

Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe.

BRITISH
4 NO 85
MUSEUM

THE

ANTI-SIPHYLITIC:

OR,

PUBLIC HEALTH.

OF all the maladies which afflict mankind there is none more terrible, or more prejudicial to Society, than that which attacks them in the very ſource of generation; as it deſtroys the preſent race, and injures the ſucceſſive one; and of which the poiſon is the more formidable, as it perpetuates itſelf by the allurements of pleaſure.

Such is the Venereal Infection, the ſad effects of which are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to enter into any detail of them here, to prove that the greateſt ſervice one can render to Society, would be ſome certain method of defending Human Nature from this horrid diſtemper, which ſingly commits more havock among the ſexes, than the moſtd eſtructive wars, or moſt epidemical contagions.

« It would be a great adventage (ſays Mon-
» ſieur Aſtruc), if one could diſcover a remedy,
» cheap and eaſy, which might alleviate the evil
» to the lower claſſes of people, who cannot af
» ford the expenſe of Phyſicians, and which

» might even *ſometimes* effect a cure * ». But how much greater muſt the benefit be, if one coul not only cure the evil *always*, but prevent dit alſo !

He then, who has been able to diſcover, by the means of time, expence, and ſtudy, a ſpecific which cannot only be a preſervative againſt the infection, but capable, ere long, of eradicating the malady intirely, muſt certainly be very juſtly intitled to the gratitude of the Public.

It was with this view that a Chymiſt, who is a friend to Human Nature, has devoted twenty years of obſervation, ſtudy and labour, to the ſearch after the precious remedy here preſented to the World; and whom repeated experiments, made with skill and knowledge, have convinced that it is an aſſured defence againſt every Venereal Taint whatſoever.

Though the matter here treated of, be a nice ſubject for delicate and chaſte minds, there need be no apprehenſion that there will be any offence given to the moſt ſcrupulous decency; for whatever is the moſt uſeful to mankind, ought alſo be the moſt modeſtly propoſed.

It is then in vain that the fear of encouraging libertiniſm (a puerile notion, which can only affect weak minds) ſhould riſe up in arms againſt the Preventive here propoſed; and if they object to the Author his favouring debauchery by ſuch a ſanction, he may reply, with juſtice, that the incitements of deſire are too ſtrongly interwoven with our nature, to be reſtrained by the fear of conſequences; for which truth he

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* Aſtruc de Morb. Ven.

ventures to appeal to the experience of the world. So that in distributing the medicine, here mentioned, he wil only preserve the health of the sexes, without giving any new force to their passions.

Besides, if in the best polished States; the laws either tolerate, or connive at, places of such debauched intercourse; why should whatever may render them less dangerous; be condemned? It is not, surely, more reprehensible to prevent, than to cure an ill; and the most scrupulous person alive will hardly charge it as a crime against the Physician who gives his assistance in any Venereal Disorder.

It is not necessary to expatiate further upon the advantages which must necessarily result from this new discovery. A wise Government ought to use the most effectual means of destroying so formidable an enemy, which poisons the very source of life, andequally attncks both great and small.

A regular visitation of the public Stews, established by authority, woued prevent all the fatal consequences attending them; and a severe punishment of those who should de found to be infected, would be but justice, as they might then have a certain means in their power, if this medicine was supplied them, to prevent the contagion.

But to stop the evil in its source, would it not be proper to render te Keepers, af such Houses, responsible for the health of the women received under their discipline? And on the first complaint, they ought to be punished; with the more reason, for that having the preservative in their hands, of warranting their safety,

ſafety, it muſt be owing to their own unpardonable neglect, if the *Quarantine* should not be compleat.

In fine, it behoves the Police of Governments to make proper regulations in a matter of ſuch conſequence, and that this would not be the firſt inſtance of ſuch a plan, may be probably a number of quotations from authentic hiſtory.

Such a *Poliéy of Inſurance* muſt certainly appear both neceſſary and commendable in a Legiſlature, as this alone can be effectual, in a national way, for deriving human nature from a Scourge, to which the preſent and future races of men are, and will be the unhappy victims. This Hydra of incontinence and diſtimper extends its venom through all eſtates; nor is the nuptial couch at all times ſafe from its encroachments. How often have we known an innocent and chaſte Bride, on the firſt night of her marriahe, receive from the embraces of a Libertine Husband, a poiſon rendered mortal by her total ignorance of its nature, which not only ſhortens her own life, but tranſmits the peſtilence through the innocent veins of her unhappy offs pring!

All theſe diſaſters would ſoon be at an en if the remedy here offered ſhould obtain credit, and that the Government would condeſcend to receive it under their protection, and authorize the ſale. For what Libertine could be then ſo profligate, and ſo careleſs of himſelf too, to hazard his health, when at ſo moderate a price he might preſerve it, without abatement in his pleaſures? And this, joined to the precautions above recommended, would, for the preſent, diminish the malignity of the evil, and

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in future, extirpate it from Society intirely (a).

But it is time for me now to ſpeak of the medicine in queſtion, of the method of applying it, and the manner of its operation.

Tho Compound Wateq muſt be uſed to wash the parts, immediately after copulation with ſuſpected perſons. Women should not only wash the paſſage, but alſo inject themſelves with the liquor, as ſoon as the act is over, by the means of a little Syringe contrived for the purpoſe. *See Figure I of the Plate* (*b*).

This Water operates upon the venom, with ſuch efficacy, that is deſtroys its contagion, as ſoon as it mixes with it. It purſues it through all its courſes, whether on the exterior parts of the skin, or in the pores where it may have inſinuated its poiſon; for being of a more quick and ſubtile nature, it ſoon overtahes and mixes with it, ſo as to act upon it as all antivenereal medicines do, whether externally or intervally made uſe of, by decompounding the craſis of the venom, and inducing a new combination of its conſtituent particles: but for this purpoſe, the ſooner

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(*a*) The english have taken all poſſible methods of deſtroying and exterminating the whole breed of wolves, in their Iſland, to prevent the damage that thoſe voriacious animals uſed to occaſion to the inhabitants, among their flocks of sheep. — And why should they not be as induſtrious to banish an evil from theſe nations, more hurtful to Society than all the beaſts of prey that ever infeſted a country?

(*b*) The want of a Syringe may be ſuppiied by a Sponge fixed to a ſmooth handle of wood or ivory, about four or five inches long, ro conduct the Sponge, ſoaked inthe liquid, as far as may be ſafe, into the vagina. The Sponge should be ſoft, two inches long, and about trhee inches in circumference.

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the remedy is applied, the better; as ils effect will be more ſpeedy and certain, before the enemy has had time to penetrate, and gain ground (*c*).

The uoiſon always mixes itſelf with the ſeminal fluid, which is of a viſcous or gluey teuture, and conſequently moves ſlow; but the medicine is a ſpiritous and ſoapy liquor, which eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the pores (*d*).

Thoſe who are acquainted with the relations of Chymiſtry, know with what eagerneſs and promptitude the analohous parts of matter mutually attract, and act upon, one another (*e*); with what violence the acids and ankalis penetrate each other, and combine together, to form new compoſitions, which, in loſing their original properties, acquire quite different ones (*f*).

(*c*) « My doubts (ſays Monſieur Gardane, a celebra-» ted Phyſician anc Philoſopher) about the poſſibility » of defending perſons from the Venereal taint, are not » with regard to the Medicine itſelf that may anſwer that » purpoſe: *I can very well conceive that a preparation may* » *be found out, capable of mixing with the venem, ſo as to* » *weaken its virulence, decompound its texture, and totally* » *deſtroy its operations* ». Gardane, on the Method of extirpating the Venereel Diſtemper, &c. page 8.

(*d*) The pores may be conſidered as the orifices of ſo many capillary tubes, which imbibe, or ſuck in, every liquid that occurs to them. This theory may aid the Phyſician in explaining how certain maladies are communicated by what is ſtiled an *Intus-Succeptio*n.

(*e*) I call thoſe ſubſtances analogous, which attract one another reciprocally, and tend to union or miture.

(*f*) Two ſubſtances which have a chymical relation between them, and act promptly upon each other; notwithſtanding the intermediate bodies which might ſeem to oppoſe their union. For example; if you write on paper, with the chalk of lead, diſtilled in vinegar, the letters will be inviſible; but if you afterwards expoſe the manuſcript to the fume of decompounded liver of ſulphur, the writing will inſtantly become black, tho' at a

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It is juſt the ſame with the Venereal Poiſon; whoſe corroſive quality is deſtroyed, and becomes neutral, in combination with this liquid; forming ſalls of a particular nature, which being diſſoluble in all watery fluids, paſs innocently thro' the excretory paſſages.

To arrive at a diſcovery of this remedy, the difficulties were infinite; and without a zeal, and conſtancy in the pourſuit, the Author had long ſince ſat down in diſpair. It was neceſſary, in the firſt place, to inveſtigate the nature of the *virus*, or venom; and, in order to compaſs that, how many proofs and experiments muſt he have been obliged to ſubmit to?

This article was the more difficult, as it was not eaſy to collect together as much of the purulent matter as might ſerve for the ſubject of a chymical analyſis; ſo that it was above ten years before the Author became capable of aſcertaining the true nature of the poiſon, or infection.

But this was not more than half his task; he had not only to contrive an antidote proper to occaſion a new combination between the conſtituent parts of the *virus*, but it was neceſſary alſo

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conſiderable diſtance, and a thick medium interpoſed between them; ſuch as a folio book, of ſix or ſeven hundred pages, or even a plank of deal; of half an inch thick, which will not be ſufficient oppoſition to prevent the ſubtile and inviſible vapour from paſſing through the pores, as through a ſieve, to join with its analogical connection. 'Tis the phlogiſtic, or fiery particles of the liver of ſulphur, which, uniting with the chalk of lead, revives and renders its colour viſible. This preſervative combines itſelf with the Venereal *Virus*, after the ſame manner.

to accomodate it to the tender tone of the animal fibres, to prevent an irritation in the paſſages, which might create one malady while it was curing another. For the parts of generation are ſo ſenſible, and their contexture ſo delicate, that any application, of the leaſt corroſive nature, might leave conſequences behin dit, as fatal as the evil was intended to remove.

But patience and perſeverance ſurmounted all obſtacles, and the Author has at length brought his medicine to that happy criſis of operation, as to be able effectually to kill the poiſon, without irritating the parts; and it may now be uſed freely by perſons of both ſexes, without the leaſt danger to their health or limbs. This circumſtance, I hope, will be deemed a ſufficient prooſt of its innocence: that a drop of tho liquid may be poured in to the eye, and will occaſion nothing more than a ſlight itching there, without hurting the ſight.

This Medicine may be employed either as a Curative, or preventive, and the method of uſing it, in both caſes, shall be given, in the following pages. It is ſovereign againſt all manner of Venereal Evils, ſuch as Shankers, virulent Buboes, Gonorrheas, old or new, Warts or Wens, and other diſorders of the ſame kind; and there needs nothing more than to apply the liquid properly to the ailment, to put an end to the complaint. But in all caſes of the kind, we should, however, take a portion of it inwardly, to purify the maſs of our blood.

It is likewiſe an infaillible ſpecific againſt every ſort of Tetter or itch, taking it in a potion, according to my preſcription hereafter, as well

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as for inveterate Head-achs and ſevere Rheumatiſms, when they ariſe from any Venereal Taints. This liquor then may ſerve as a trial to determine the nature of the above maladies.

But what diſtinguiſhes it from all the Antivenereal Medicines yet known, is that beſides its Preſervative and Curative property, it moreover poſſeſſes the quality of a bracer and fortifier of the nerves and ſpirits; as alſo a diſſolver, combining itſelf with all putrid and alkalins ſubſtances, which, by thickening the animal juices, obſtruct the ſtrainers, and occaſion a numbneſs in the limbs, with a languor in the nerves, from whence enſues a weakneſs in all the parts of the body which are the ſubjects of their action. It divides and expels the morbific particles, and reſtores the intire animal ſyſtem to its full vigour.

In fine, one may venture to pronounce that all well-polished States, with whom the health of the Subject is a matter of concern, muſt be intereſted in favouring ſo effectual a Medicine; for Population, the true riches of a State, would increaſe, in proportion as the health and confidence between the Sexes, should be inſured.

What havock does this redoubted enemy make, among our Soldiery, the defenders of our country, our lives and properties! In the courſe of the moſt deſtructive wars, there periſh more by the empoiſoned darts of Venus, than by the bloody ſteel of Mars. At the end of every campaigne it is computed that one fourth of the army, however numerous, is lodged in the Hoſpitals, on account of Venereal Diſorders, either immediately, or of others which are remoter conſequences of them.

How much muſt ſuch a ſituation debilitate men both in body and mind! And of what fatal conſequence would this be, to one nation, in a war, if its adverſary was not reduced to the ſame circumſtances! So far, indeed, are they ſet upon an equality. But what a ſhocking thing is it to think of the numbers of victims, hourly ſacrificed to this horrible Malady, in all claſſes of life; but more particularly in the ſcene of war, where the ſlighteſt wound becomes mortal, in a body infected by this peſtiferous Diſeaſe; a thoutght which muſt be enough to intimidate the braveſt man alive, when he reflects that the common caſualties of his profeſſion, which might occaſion but inſignificant ailments to others, may be death to him; which notion, if it ſhould happen to become general, on a day of action, might have the effect of a panic, and bring on a defeat, without any viſible or concurrent cauſe of it.

It muſt then be a conſiderable advantage to a Soldier, to be able to defend himſelf againſt an enemy, which is equally active againſt him in peace and war. It was this conſideration which has animated the zeal of the Inventor, and induced him to communicate and conſide the Secred here deſcribed, to proper hands for diſtributing it to the Public. All rational and humane people muſt ſurely applaud the intentions of thoſe who endeavour to be uſeful to the world, and to ſuccour perſons in their misfortunes and infirmities.

The Water of Safety, or Antivenereal Medicine, the virtue of which has been eſtabliſhed by the, moſt multiplied and ſucceſsful experiments and vended by Authority in France, by an ex-

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cluſive privilege to all others, has not only the property of healing all manner of Venereal Complaints, even the moſt inveterate, if taken inwardly; but alſo by external application, uſed immediately after having been expoſed to the danger of Infection, to prevent the unhappy conſequences of ſuch indiſcretion.

This Medicine combines itſelf, according to the chymical laws of affinity, with the Venereal matter, which it neutralizes, and renders of no effect; and by this means puts an end to the evil, in its very ſource; or is a certain preventive of it. This ſingular advantage adds to its efficacy a moſt valuable merit, which renders it highly preferable to all thoſe which have hitherto been employed for the Cure, both on account of this particular, and that it is attended by none of the inconveniencies and dangers of the others.

Beſides its effect in all diſorders, whether in the blood, or upon the skin, as before ſpecified, ariſing from a Venereal Infection, it reaches to a Cure even of the moſt inveterate Scurvy combined with it; which is of ſo much greater advantage to Sailors, and thoſe who inhabit countries ſubject to this ſpecies of Leproſy, as the common methods of treating this diſtemper are hurtful or ineffectual to thoſe who happen to be afflicted with both theſe evils, at the ſame time.

The Author, a friend to mankind, who has laboured for twenty years, and been at a very conſiderable expence to bring his diſcovery to the degree of perfection it has attained, thinks he may flatter himſef, that wherever the life or health of the World are eſteemed valuable, the uſeof this Remedy will be in general eſteem.

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The Manner of making Uſe of the Water of Safety.

WHEN a perſon finds himſelf attacked by the diſorder, he ſhould immediately put himſelf into a regimen. If he lives in a hot climate, or is of abilious conſtitution, a vegetable diet will be the beſt; and he ought to ſtick to it moſt ſcrupulouſly, during the courſe, and for ſome time after, if he perceives any ſymptoms of the Scurvy to be mixed with the Diſorder.

The Patients then ſhould ſupport themſelves, as much as poſſible, upon pot-herbs, or fruits raw or baked, on bread, and roots accommodated to the fat or lean habit of the Patient, and ſeaſoned with a little vinegar; which is the beſt way of dreſſing them at all times. Thoſe who can have the convenience, ſhould uſe three or four bathings, before they begin their courſe, and as many more, in about eight or ten days after they have left off the Medicine.

If there appear any painful ſymptoms, inclining to an Inflammation, ſuch as a Cordée, Paraphymoſis, a burning Buboe, &c. &c. a bleeding or two ſhould be uſed, or more, if thought neceſſary. Then, after having drank two or three days of the Ptiſan, No. 1, hereafter directed, the Purging Medicine, No. 2. ſhould be taken, obſerving the uſual regimen upon phyſicking days.

The following day, after dinner, half an ounce of the *Water of Safety*, about a table-ſpoonful, ſhould be taken, an the ſame after ſupper, mixed with a large glaſs of water, or of the Ptiſan, No. 1.

No. 1. which is to be continued daily, till a perfect Cure is obtained; obſerving to repeat the ſame Purge, No. 2. in the middle, and at the end ef the courſe.

The uſe of this Medicine need not prevent any one from following their uſual amuſements or voéations, provided they are not overheating, only taking care to guard againſt cold or moiſture; nor is there any occaſion for women to intermit it during their terms, except they should flow too copiouſly; and they may equally take it when they are with child, during any period of their breeding, without the leaſt hazard to the mother or her offspring.

As for the external ſymptoms, let them be what they will, there is no occeſion to uſe any ſort of dreſſing; 'tis ſufficient to keep them clean with warm water; but the bandages, which are put on to keep the tender parts from being rubbed or fretted, or where there is any hardneſs, ſwelling, heat, redneſs, or prin, should be well ſteeped in a decoction of Lin-ſeed, or Marshmallows root.

The Buboes should not be lanced; but when the ybreak ot themſelves, they should be ſqueezed gently, in order to preſs the purulent matter of them, which will forward the cure. And if towards the middle of the courſe, the inflamed and angry ſymptoms shall appear ſtill obſtinate, they should be bathed twice ar thrice a day, with one part of the *Water of Safety*, mixed with four parts of the Ptiſan.

As for the excreſcences, they should be washed with the *Water of Safety*, alone, and if they do not diſappear, or begin to abate their tumour

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of themſelves, after ſome time, they are to be laid open, and washed frequently with the ſame liquid, till they are found to heal.

A leſſer doſe of the Medicine should be given to every young perſon in proportion to their age and ſtrength, as alſo to ſome adults, whoſe frame may be weakly; but thoſe who are of a ſtrong make and conſtitution of body, may venture to take three doſes, every day, beginning ſoon after their breakfaſt.

The firſt ſenſible effect of the remedy is an increaſed perſpiration, ariſing almoſt to a ſweat, particularly during the night; ſo that every thing that may conduce toward this operation of it, should be encouraged againſt. The ſecond is the deſappearance of the outward ſymptoms, without any topical application, proving evidently the immediate and effectual operation of the Medicine, upon the very cauſe of the diſorder itſelf.

But though the ſymptoms do generally diſappear, in a few days the Medicine should, nevertheleſs, be continued for ſome time after; experience having proved, that for the ſlighteſt and freſheſt Infection, a pint-bottle of the liquor is commonly required, for a perfect cure; a quart for an ordinary caſe; and three pints, when the ſymptoms are ſevere, and the diſorder of inveterate nature.

The Manner of uſing the Water of Safety, *as a Preſervative*

Recipe for Men.

WHENEVER they have had a connection with a ſuſpected perſon, they ſhould immediately waſh the nut, or gland, and the intire yard, with this liquid; then preſs the penis well, with their fingers, in order to ſqueeze out any remains of the ſeed which might reſted in the channel of the urether, and then waſh all over again.

Afterwards, pour a little of the liquid into a wine-glaſs (*ſee Figure* IX), and plunge the extremity of the yard into it, ſo as to cover the prepuce, letting it lie immerſed therein, for about three or four minutes; and no further precaution will be neceſſary; for, after this operation, one may be certain that no ill conſequences are to be dreaded, though the woman might have been ever ſo deeply infected.

Though two ablutions may be ſufficient, yet, as in ſuch a caſe one ſhould *make ſurety doubly ſure;* the waſhing may be repeated at bed-time, or at any convenient time after the firſt operation. But it is alſo proper to inform the Reader, that the Diſeaſe may alſo be communicated by laſcivious kiſſes, and therofere it would be prudent to waſh the mouth, lips, and tongue, with the liquid, two or three times a day, for a day or two, and even to ſwallow ſome of it (about half an ounce for a doſe (in a little Milk and Tea ſweetened with Capillaire, or a glaſs of

Ptiſan; night and norning; after ſupper and breakfaſt.

For Women.

THEY should not only wash all the parts of generation very clean, both within and without, but alſo make an injection into the Vagina, as far as poſſible; with a Syringe marked by the *Figure* A; or, in default of this, they may ſerve themſelves with ſuch a Sponge as is before deſcribed in a former Note.

They should firſt pour out a little of the *Water of Safety* into the hollow of the hand, and rub the large lips of the *Pudenda* with it, both inſide and out. Then they should fill the Siringe with the liquor, and introducing it into the Vagina, preſs the Piſton of the inſtrument with force, to drive the liquid as far into the paſſages as it can penetrate.

This operation should be repeated, a ſecond time, without intermiſſion; then a Sponge ſoaked in the liquor should be applied to wash and bathe the outſide, and parts adjacent. After which precautions, they may reſt perfectly free from any apprehenſions about their health.

N. B. It would not be amiſs, if both Men and Women should firſt wash and bathe the parts, with common warm water, the better to prepare the way for the Medicine.

Juſt after I had finished this Writing, I happened to meet with a ſmall Pamphlet of about forty pages, the Motto of which was.

Neglecta

Neglecta ſolent incendia ſumeres. Hor.

And its Title, « A new Method equally quick » and eaſy, to cure moſt virulent *Gonorrhea*, » and to guard againſt it; to which is joined a » Chymical Examination of a Medicine, ſtiled » the Antivenereal Preſervative. By J. Warren, » an Engliſman, Phyſican of the Univerſity of » Edinburgh. Printed at Amſterdam, and ſold at » Pairis, » &c.

I thought, upon reading the Title of this Book, that I had met with a Medicine Pretty near the purpoſe of my own; and had conceived the higheſt eſteem for the Benefactor of Mankind, who had published ſo uſeful a diſcovery: But upon looking into the Treatiſe, my aſtonisdment increaſed, at every page; and indignation ſucceeded to the ſentiment which the title of it had inſpired me with, when I found that this *Mock-Doctor* had preſcribed, for the cure of a Gonorrhea, a compoſition that muſt corrode the flesh, and which was likely to commit more ravage in the Animal Œconomy, than the whole ſpecies of Venereal Ills together, by the painful death it muſt neceſſarily occaſion. In fine, he adviſes an Injection of a fixed Alkaly, diſſolved in a liquid, and rendered cauſtic by quick lime, as a cure for Venereal Infections.

It is impoſſible to ſay what frenzy could bewitch a man to adviſe an infernal application, deſtructive of all animal ſubſtances, to be injected into parts ſo delicate and ſenſible, as thoſe of Generation. One muſt think that he had conceived ſome general malice againſt all Human Nature, and had formed a project of poiſoning

their Source by finally deſtroying, all the parts which are neceſſary to Procreation. This was pretty near the wicked wish of Nero; *that all mankind had but one neck, for the ſingular pleaſure of putting an end to the human race, at one bold ſtroke.*

To convey an idea of the ſubſtance, that this ſelf-named Phyſician of edinburgh, would recommend, one need only preſent the Reader with the definition which the learned Author of the Chymical Dictionary has given of it. Volume Firſt, page 74. « Alkali, ſais he, is a po-» werful cauſtic, which corrodes, and ſpeedily » deſtroys all animal matter »; and in the next » page, Alkali, compounded with lime, and » made into a liquor, becomes infinitely more » cauſtic ».

After this, it is eaſy to determine on the bad effects that muſt ariſe from the application of ſuch a diabolical concoction, injected into the tender channel of the Urether; that is, into one of the moſt ſenſible part of the whole Animal Syſtem: where ſo ſtrong a corroſive would not fail to occaſion the greateſt diſorder in the machine, and create the moſt excruciating pains. But it would be a happy eſcape to compound for the ſufferings only; for a general inflammation would be more likely to enſue, bringing on a Gangrene, ending in a mortification and death!

Such a medicine as this, was ſurely never employed in Phyſic before, except to eat away the proud flesh of ould Ulcers; for an Alkali rendered cauſtic, is what they call, in Surgery, *Lapis Infernalis*, or Solid Vitriol, which is never uſed butoutwardly, and that with the greateſt caution,

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for fear of the dangerous offects it may have, even on the moſt callous parts of the body. This is, however, the remedy that this ſame Quack Doctor of Edinburgh has imported to us from Scotland, which he bas boldly advertiſed to the Public, and to which experiment many weak and credulous perſons may too probably have already fallen a ſacrifice.

But what makes the thing moſt ſingular, is, that the very Author himſelf, in his printed Rhapſody, page 25, confeſſes, « That there » might reſult ſome dangerous effects from his « medicine, to perſons whoſe organs may be too » ſenſible or tender ». If this be the caſe, with what effrontery can he propoſe it as a remedy? And the hazard of making even one ſingle perſon to perish miſerably, should it not have deterred him from offering a medicine to the Public, as apocryphel as dangerous, which, according to his own acknowledgement, page 24, « in certain » caſes, ſerves but to increaſe the malady »?

This Scotch compoſition, inſtead of occaſioning a new combination in the conſtituent parts of the *Virus*, ſo as to deſtroy its poiſon, upon which alone depends the ſucceſs of a Preſervative Medicine, muſt rather neceſſarily ſupply it with a greater activity, and augment its malignant and corroſive properties.

If a Cauſtic Alkali can be ſaid to cure a perſon of this shocking diſorder, it can only be by deſtroying the interior texture of thoſe channels which may be impregnated with the evil; juſt as the ſudden amputation of a limb, infected with the venom of a Viper; or the bite of a Mad Dog, might defend from the horrid conſequences which otherwiſe muſt be apprehended from ſuch

misfortunes.

misfortunes. But we muſt confeſs that a remedy of this ſort, is almoſt as bad itſelf as the very diſeaſe it is armed againſt.

In fine, upon what certainty can one reſt, with, regard to a medicine, the compoſition of which, according to its Author, page 24, cannot be ſubject to any rule regarding the ſtrenth of the ſolution that it may be ſafe to make uſe of, as an injection. Here follow his own words: » As there is ſo great a difference, in the prepa- » rations of the Cauſtic Alkali, and that I have » experienced a weaker ſolution of it to pro- » duce, on ſome perſons, the ſame effect as a » much ſtronger one has done on others, one » ſhould not conſequently adminiſter the Anti- » venereal liquid according to the direction given » in the printed paper, *becauſe ſome terrible effects* » *might reſult from it, to perſons who have too great* » *a ſenſibility in the parts to which it is applied* ».

Now, after ſuch a confeſſion as this, what Patient can be ſo totally deprived of common ſenſe or prudence, as to venture upon a medicine that the Author himſelf acknowledges to be ſo extremely hazardous? But attend to another part of his Work, and hear what he ſays, in page 16. « A perſon of my acquaintance having » known a girl whom he imagined to be infected » with this Diſorder applied to me once, to pre- » pare an Injection for her; but as be appre- » hended that it might put her to pain, and had » deſired it rather by way of precaution, as the » Malady had not yet declared itſelf, I thought » proper to make him one for the purpoſe, of a » weaker kind than would be requiſite if the » diſorder had manifeſted its ſymptoms. After » ſeveral repeated injections there came hardly

» any

» any mucus running from the part ; but in » about mine days the diſtemper appeared plainly » upon her , &c. »

You have here an injection and medcine intirely uſeleſs , as they anſwer not the end of their Preſcription. But if you take the Doctor's own word for it , you'll find , a little further on , that there are caſes , in which his pretended medcine not only has no effect , but others alſo , where it has produced very unhappy conſeqnences. He ſays , in page 28 , « I cannot too much inſiſt here » upon the great attention one ought to shew » to the more or leſs ſtrength of the ſolution ; » for if it be too ſtrong , it may occaſion un- » happy effects , by the Inflammation it may » bring on ; and should it be too weak , it may » produce no effect at all. I have been informed » of three or four perſons who have made uſe » of the Injection too ſtrong , and it has cauſed » an Inflammation ſo violent in the Urether , » and parts adjacent , that it raiſed a tumour » in the Teſticles , and a ſwelling in the » Groin ».

And , in the following pag. 29 , he ſays again , « I have been told of ſome perſons with whom » the firſt Injections had no ſucceſs , tho' the » running of the *Mucus* had been very conſide- » rable. According to their account , the malady » appeared in about four or five days after , and » was finally cured by repeated Injections ».

Now , ſuppoſing that this cure was true , which has need of better proof than the Author's word , as the manner of treating the diſorder is contrary to Nature , it follows , however , from his own shewing , that the Medcine it not a Preſerative , at leaſt ; ſince notwithſtanding its application ,

tion, in ſo many inſtances, the diſorder has broke out, in ſpite of it.

But how can he attempt to perſuade any perſon, of the leaſt degree of common ſenſe or knowledge, that a corroſive ſo powerful as Alkali, rendered ſtill more cauſtic by lime, could ſo *miraculouſly*, it may be ſaid, as being contrary to all known experience, aſſuage the Inflammation which ever precedes a Gonorrhea. This is juſt as if one was to probe a green wound with an hot iron, to aſſiſt its digeſtion.

Not but that there have been ſome Phyſicians who have made uſe of corroſive medcines againſt the Venereal Diſorder, and with good ſucceſs too; but then they were compoſed of ſalts, with a metallic baſis, which could decompound themſelves, and afterwads combine with the *Virus*, and tender it *neutral*. Such, for inſtance, as the corroſive ſublimate which being taken in ſmall doſes, has performed frequent cures; becauſe that in the quality of a ſalt, it is diſſoluble in all aqueous fluids; it is capable of infinite diviſion, and meeting with the *Virus*, in its paſſage, the Marine acid, which is one conſtituent part of the metallic ſalt, diſengages itſelf from its baſis, to incorporate with the venom, and forms a newſalt, which being likewiſe diſſolvable in the watery humours, of the body, diſſipates itſelf through the excretory ducts, and the metallic baſes revives and returns to quickſilver, which becoming volatile by the natural heat of the blood, evaporates through the pores.

Beſides, this metallic baſe, or principle, in the medicine, is in ſo ſmall a quant ty, and ſo divided, that it can do but very little injury, even if it ſhould remain in the veſſels of the body,

body; but it is very different with regard to a cauſtic Alkali, for nothing can conquer, or diminish its cauſticity; and whenever it lights upon any animal ſubſtance, immediately makes war upon it, and totally deſtroys, it.

Therefore it muſt be perfect ignorance alone, one should think, that could make an internal uſe of ſuch a drug, againſt the Gonorrhea, or a Quinſy, for which alſo it as has been preſcribed, in attributing to it a property of ſeparating and thinning all thick and viſcous humours. But this would rather increaſe the evil, than leſſen it; and whoever imagines himſelf to have been cured of any Venereal Taint, by this means, may depend upon it that he impoſes on himſelf.

Tis juſt ſuch a remedy as the *Key of S. Hubert*, to which the ignorance and ſuperſtition of the people have attributed the charm of curing the Hydrophobia; and where the bite has not been venomous, the Patient may recover with it, or *without it*; but the reſt die all mad, in ſpite of all the *keys on the bunch*.

After all that has been ſaid, one may eaſily judge of the difference between the two Recipes, here ſpoken of, and determine to which of them the preference ought to be given. The one, named *The Water of Safety*, may be adminiſtred in all poſſible circumſtances of the Diſorder, without the leaſt manner of hazard; it is a Preſervative and Curative; it is balſamic alſo, friendly to the nerves, fortifying, without iritating them; and made uſe of in either way, as a topical or internal medicine, it will neither occaſion ſwellings, nor induce inflammation.

Applied to Shankers, Buboes, and all Venereal Ulcers, it cleanſes them, and aſſiſts their recovery: taken inwardly, it cures the moſt

inveterate Pox, or Gonorrhea, though they might have reſiſted every other Preſcription; and overcomes all manner of Scorbutic Complaints, the *Fluor Albus*, and every kind of Tetter, Ring-worm, or Itch.

The Cauſtic Alkali, even by the confeſſion of the Edinburgh Quack, cauſes *ſometimes* (he ſhould have ſaid, *always*) Inflammations, Swellings in the Groin, and Women muſt not venture to uſe it at all. See page 56, where he ſays: « If they ſhould adminiſter this remedy (Al-» kali), to Women, they are not to expect any » manner of ſucceſs from it, becauſe the parts to » which it would be neceſſary to apply it, have » too much *ſurface* to be benefited by it; and » even ſuppoſing that it might effect a cure of » the Diſorder itſelf, the Inflammation which it » muſt neceſſarily occaſion in the adjacent parts, » may poſſibly overbalance the good, with the » evil ». I would ask here, what account are we to make of a Medicine which is uſeleſs to one ſex, and dangerous to the other?

The *Water of Safety*, on the contrary, is equally ſerviceable to both the Sexes, and for all Ages and Conſtitutions; every thing that breathes may receive benefit from it. It is a medicine that may be uſed equally within and without, fearleſs of any ill conſequences; only thus far is to be obſerved, that when adminiſtered as an Injection againſt the Gonorrhea, it ſhould be weakened with equal quantities of of clear Milk whey, or River-water filtrated; but not when 'tis to be ſwallowed as a Doſe.

One is equally culpable in not oppoſing an evil, when in on'es power, as in not performing a good which opportunity may put in our way. It is this double motive which has prompted me

to

to explain the nature and properties of both the Recipes, herein treated of. And upon a comparative view, the Reader will eafily perceive that they differ, juſt as *Phœbus* does from *Phaeton*; the firſt is friendly and neceſſary to the life and propagation of mankind, the latter injures and burns up the very Principles of Generation themſelves.

And yet this ſame Mountebank, this blazing Comet, I hear, has made his *Trajectory* through the Continent, without any oppoſition from the Police of the ſeveral States. But indeed his reſidence, his *Alkali, was not fixed* enough to become an object of the Civil Power; for his paſſage was like *lightning*, and marked by the ſame effects, as *quick and cauſtic too.*

They would do me great injuſtice, indeed, who ſhould ſuſpect that I have endeavoured to traduce this *Cauſtic Alkali*, in order to prefer the *Water of Safety*. I declare moſt ſolemny againſt ſuch an imputation. My ſole purpoſe, in that part of the preſent Treatiſe which refers to this article, is to undeceive thoſe credulous perſons, who might become the victims of their too eaſy faith in ſuch a medicine, and to preſent them with a ſafe ſalubrious one, for the benefit of Mankind. However, I expect no confidence to be paid to my own word, but a very little experience will ſhortly determine the point between them.

As it is to be preſumed that many Quacks and Impoſtors may ſoon counterfeit the *Water of Security*, to the great danger of the Public, as well as the private injury of the Diſtributor; it ſhould be taken notiee of, that all the parcels which the Inventor ſhall authoriſe for ſale, will be ſealed with a Signet, bearing the device of a

Serpent twiſting round a tree, terminated by a croſs, ſtiled in Heraldry *the Double Potence*, with this two-fold Inſcription: *Quo non ars penetrat?* and *Eau de Sécurité.* This Mark, howver, is only to be uſed, till Glaſs Phials ſhall be provided, with the like Signature ſtruck on the ſides of them.

RECEIPTS.

N°. 1. *For the Ptiſan.*

TAKE, an uonce, *i. e.* about a large handful, of Pearled Barley, Oatmeal, or Crumbs of Bread; boil it in three pints of Water, 'till they evaporate to two; then take the veſſel off the fire, and throw in ſome Liquorice, or Mallows Root, with halfa dozen Figs, or a ſcore of Raiſins, with the ſeeds taken out. Leave them all to infuſe together, for a quarter of an hour, and ſtrain off the liquor; which will be ſufficient beverage for a day, and ſhould be kept in a glaſs-decanter, or a veſſel of glazed earthen-ware. The pulp of a couple of boiled Apples, would be an improvement to it.

In hot countries, or in very warm weather, one may ad as much orange, Lemon, or Citron juice, and a little Sugar, as will render it palatable, and more wholeſome alſo; or a ſmall ſeaſoning of Vinegar, as much as will give it an agreeable acid, may be uſed, inſtead of the fruits, where they are not to be had.

Perſons who love Milk, with whom it agrees, or who happen otherwiſe to be in the courſe of ſuch a diet, may make it their daily beverage, mixed with water, or the Ptiſan; but without adding any of the acids above-mentioned to it. And if the Patient ſubmitted himſelf to a Milk

Diet

Diet intirely, during the courſe, it would help to expedite the cure.

The Ptiſan may be ſupplied by a ſmall Green Tea ſweetened with Syrop of Capillaire; to which should be added a little New Milk, in which the medicine may be taken. But in the caſe of a Clap, old or neuw, the patient should drink copiouſly of Lemonade, or of a Ptiſan made with a couple of Pippins peeled and cleared from their ſeed, cut into quarters, boiled in a pint and half of Water, with an ounce and a half of Sugar, 'till the Apples are thoroughly done, and then the whole ſtrained through a piece of linen, and the juice of a Lemon, or a Citron, added to it. If one has not all the requiſites to make this fort of Ptiſan, the Patient may drink a light Lemonade inſtead of it, three pints at leaſt a day.

The Purge, N°. 2.

TAKE an ounce of Tamarinds, and boil them for a few minutes in about four ounces of Water; then tak the veſſel off the fire, and throuw in two drams of Senna, and let them infuſe together for half a quarter of an hour; warm the whole over again, but do not ſuffer it to boil, and then add two ounces of Manna to be taken in the morning. For thoſe of a ſtrong conſtitution, may be added two drams of Glauber Salts.

ANOTHER.

TAKE a ſcruple, or twenty-four grains of Jalap-root, in powder, and a dram of Sugar, finely pounded; mix them together in a glaſs of Water or Wine, or the Yolk of of an Egg. Swallow the whole.

Or it may be made up into Pills, with Syrup,

or

or Conſerve of any kind, for thoſe whom a Draught or Bolus mitght diſguſt.

If the Patient be uſed to any other ſort of mild or innocent Purge, it may ſerve his purpoſe as well. One takes a medicine they are uſed to with leſs repugnance, and this helps a good deal towards its effects.

N. B. If the *Water of Safety* is to be adminiſtered in India, or the Iſlands, where this medicine would be ſo very ſerviciable to the Natives, or the Negros, Rice may be made uſe of, inſtead of Barley, for the Ptiſan.

An important advice to the Public.

When the vertues of the anti-venerean Water firſt named by the Author, Water of Security, were prouved to an evidence by repeated experiments; his Majeſty was Thereby determined to grant his Letters-pattents in order to recompence the inventer of ſo uſeful a Remedy: thoſe Letters-pattents were preſented to the Parlement finding in the name the Author gave ſaid Water Something contrary to modeſty, changed the Word of Security into that of ſalubrity under which name this Water is now ſoldit was thought neceſſary to advertiſe the Public of this change in the name, that there should be no change ſuppoſed in the thing it ſelfs.

Therefore the Water of ſalubrity and that of ſecurity is exactly the ſame identical Water.

N. B. This precio-s Water of Salubrity is only, to be had at M. Henriets, rue Bailleul Saint-Honoré, à l'enſeigne des chevaux Danois, donnant dans celle de l'Arbre-Sec & celle des Poulies; there are Liktwiſe offices appointed in London for the diſtribution of this uſefull Water the price is a half guinea for a Bottle weighing one pound.

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AN ADDITION.

BESIDES the anti-venereal curative and preſervative vertues of this ſalubrious water, it poſſeſs another very precious one, which is to hinder the ſatal effects from poiſenous, and venemous animals, ſuch as the bite of a viper, ſerpent, or a mad dogif unfortunaly you happened to be bit by a mad animal you moſt ſcarify the wound on the ſpot with, an inciſion Knife, and if poſſible applya Cuping glaſs to it, to draw of the bad blood, if there is no getting one you muſt ſquecze the ſlesh that ſurdounds the wound with your fingers to force out the bad blood or any other filth that may happen there in, then you cheaf the wound with puro ſalubrious Water; and, continue it, for forty days; as it Was Already preſcribid for the treatement sf the pox.

You m'uſt uſe the ſame againſt the bites or ſting of venemous i animals, ſuch as vipers, ſerpents, &c. Tboſe who live convenient to Lakes or Rivers, and by that means are expoſed to the ſtings of many troubleſome inſects, which cauſe ſwelliugs, and painfull Itchings can cure them ſelves, by washing or ehafing often the afflicted part with the ſalubrious Water, the Sooner they uſe it the better, the pain ceaſes inſtantly, and if the remedy be amplyed immediatelyaſter the ſting or bite, ii prevents the ſwelling.

N. B. Perſons ſuſceptible of fear or repugnance, who might have touched, embraced or slept with diſtempered perſons, or eat & drank after them, can put their minds at eaſe; and prevent all dangerous conſequences by often washixg the parts they fear for with the ſalubrious Water.... If two perſons of the ſame ſex, one of which should be infectd with venereal virus, itch or terrers were obliged by any circonſtances to lye inthe ſame bed, it is evident the diſorder may be communicated intirely, or in part by means of tranſpiration; to aovid this inconveniency, the ſound perſon should wash wel his body with linnen or a ſpunge charged with the ſalubrious Water, at night before going to bed and, following morning; at geting up, and for further ſecurity, he may take a doſe of ſaid Water after breakfaſt.

The Water of ſalubrity radically cures not only all kinds of venereal diſorders poſſible, but alſo all ſorts of Cutaneous diſorders which proceed from the depravation of limphatich fluid, ſuch as all kinds of, tetters botlive

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